

created the design for the logo; Dave Jackson with Zadmer Enterprises, the general contractor, and Luis Lopez with Fairfax County Department of Public Works, who will be responsible for maintaining the plaza.

Finally, I would like to recognize the sponsors who contributed to making the memorial possible. Benefactors were Fine Landscaping, William and Gina Luraschi, Pete and Sara Hilgartner, the Allen Family, Luck Stone, Elizabeth S. Hooper Foundation, Totaro & Associates, William and Mary Callan, Seneca Excavating, M. Sheila and Torn Rabaut, and Foley Construction. Patrons were Thomas Hoffman, Turner Construction, Virginia Ground Cover, Hanover Architectural Products, Zadmer Enterprises, Great Falls Electric and Legg Mason Wood Walker Inc.

I am inserting for the RECORD a news article from The Times Community Newspaper which reports on the dedication of the memorial and the ceremony held last week.

[From the Times Community Newspaper,
Nov. 16, 2004]

FREEDOM MEMORIAL DEDICATED IN GREAT
FALLS

(By Beverly Crawford)

The long-awaited Freedom Memorial in Great Falls was dedicated Saturday with an hour-long celebration that featured government officials and comments by former U.S. Solicitor General Ted Olson.

Dranesville Supervisor Joan DuBois (R) presided over a ceremony that included U.S. Rep. Frank Wolf (R-10th), Del. Vincent Calhahan (R-34th), Fairfax County Board of Supervisors Chairman Gerry Connolly (D), Dranesville Library Board Representative Roger Sudduth, Fairfax County Library Director Sam Clay and former Dranesville Supervisor Stuart Mendelsohn, who launched the initiative during his second term. Fairfax County Executive Anthony Griffin was also among the guests.

"My mission here today is to tell you a little bit about this committee," said Pete Hilgartner, a former U.S. Marine officer who proposed the memorial and chaired the 20-member committee that designed the memorial and raised some \$100,000 to pay for it.

Hilgartner thanked each of the committee members individually: vice chairman Mike Kearney; Luis Lopez, of Fairfax County's Department of Public Works; Katayoon Shaya, of the Department of Planning and Development; Mark Peters; Linda Lammersen; Paul Gysan; Beau Dietrich; Marge Gersic; Boy Scout Grant Johnson and his mother, Ellen; Bob and Janet Pattavina; Nancy Wilson; Bill TenEyck; Glen Sjoblom; Milburn Sanders; Hilgartner's wife, Sara; and Andrew Pendergrass.

Hilgartner said that, when he organized the committee, "We recognized fairly quickly that we had a unique group of people" whose patience and ability to work together saw the project through.

"I am so proud of you on my committee that I can't see straight," Hilgartner said. "You have forever made a difference in my life."

"This project would not have happened without Mike Kearney," he said.

Kearney thanked the Allen family on River Bend Road for donating the rock that forms the centerpiece of the memorial, and he thanked Betty Nalls Swartz, their neighbor, for proposing that it be used.

Kearney said the money raised by Brogue Charities was topped off with a \$15,000 matching donation from the Elizabeth S. Hooper Foundation. Local businesses donated money and in-kind services for the memorial.

Sanders, one of Dranesville's representatives to the Fairfax County History Commission, identified the names for an "honor roll" of 13 Civil War soldiers who died at the Battle of Dranesville on Dec. 20, 1861; five people who died in World War II; and the six people from Great Falls who died Sept. 11, 2001, when American Airlines Flight 77 crashed into the Pentagon.

Mendelsohn read each of their names as a member of the King Ringers, a handbell choir, sounded a bell for each name. "They gave all they had to keep us free," Mendelsohn said.

Hilgartner and DuBois placed a wreath at the memorial, and a ribbon was cut to symbolize its opening.

The flags of the United States, Virginia and Fairfax County were raised by members of Boy Scout Troop 1577.

Olson said his wife, Barbara, and the five other people from Great Falls were "viciously wrenched from ordinary acts of living" on Sept. 11, 2001.

"They were instruments of monstrous acts of violence," wrought by people who slaughtered "the most innocent and vulnerable among us to show their anger," Olson said.

Six weeping cherry trees were planted at the entrance to the memorial to commemorate their lives.

THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN YOUTH ASSO- CIATION

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 2004

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the Native American Youth Association (NAYA) for thirty years of diligent work in serving the Native community in the Portland Metropolitan area. Aiding Native American youth and families, NAYA Family Center has answered an important call to reach the urban Indian population in Portland, estimated to be 31,000 people strong.

As Native American high school students experience a dropout rate 13.3 percent higher than the national average, the need for youth intervention is clear. NAYA Family Center has tirelessly pursued these issues with a focus on providing the cultural, educational, family, economic, spiritual, and leadership resources necessary to deliver service to this important population.

NAYA worked as a volunteer-based service provider for 20 years, incorporating as an official 501(c)(3) non-profit organization in 1994. Now, in 2004, thirty years from the beginning, it is my honor to recognize the organization's first "Celebrating Native American Month" development dinner.

HONORING STEPHEN NADAL

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 2004

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and achievements of Stephen Nadal, who passed away on November 5 at the young age of 35. Mr. Nadal made great

contributions to the Asian Pacific Islander American (APIA) community throughout his lifetime, and he will be fondly remembered by his family, friends and members of the community whose lives he touched. Stephen is survived by his fiancé and mother.

Stephen spent several years working for nonprofit organizations, and he successfully coordinated several projects focused on social justice. His efforts focused on empowering the APIA community, and he worked tirelessly to educate the public about the importance of voting and community involvement.

Stephen most recently served as the coordinator for the APIA Vote 2004 project in the great state of Washington. APIA Vote 2004 is a national coalition of non-partisan nonprofit organizations that encourages civic participation and promotes a better understanding of public policy and the electoral process among the APIA community.

Stephen's contributions to this organization were instrumental in mobilizing APIA voters in Washington for the 2004 election. Through his untiring efforts, over 1600 APIAs in the state were contacted, with nearly 900 APIA individuals pledging to vote in the election.

Additionally, Stephen coordinated an AIDS awareness campaign in the state of Washington and successfully organized several events that spread public awareness of AIDS while raising funds for nonprofit AIDS organizations. He also helped build Art Corps, a nonprofit organization that provides excellent arts education opportunities to young people.

For his outstanding devotion and service to his community, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Stephen Nadal. Although he will be greatly missed, Stephen will forever be remembered for his constant commitment and motivation. He is truly an inspiration to us all.

A SALUTE TO WRHI AND WRHM

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 2004

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to salute two radio stations that have brought years of broadcasting excellence to the citizens of North and South Carolina. On December 14, 2004, WRHI marks its 60th anniversary, and its sister station, WRHM, joins in celebrating its 40th anniversary.

WRHI, 1340 AM, serves much of York County, South Carolina, including my hometown of York. I was two years old when it first went on the air in 1944, and, I'm proud to say; its been a part of my life and a bedrock of our community ever since.

WRHM, 107 FM, covers 15 counties, from the Upstate to the State Capital, and from Rockingham to York.

WRHI and WRHM have prospered all these years because of people like Manning Kimmel and Allan Miller. Together, they make up the leadership of Our Three Sons Broadcasting. They acquired WRHI in 1984 and WRHM in 1987, and along with their cracker jack staff, they have spent years making sure the stations were top-notch facilities. But above keeping pace with technology, they've kept pace with their community. As Manning says, "We have an obligation to be its voice, to discuss

the issues which affect us, and to ensure we keep our sense of community and the qualities which make this such an exceptional place to live. This is where we live, work, play, and pray. York County is just a great place to live."

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit for the RECORD the proud history of WRHI, written by Haney Howell, of Winthrop University. And I encourage all of my colleagues, who find themselves in the York County area, to tune in to 1340 AM or 107 FM and hear some of the best in news, talk, sports, and country music. Happy Birthday, WRHI and WRHM, and thank you, together, for giving the Carolinas "100 Years of Broadcasting Excellence."

WRHI RADIO: BROADCAST PIONEER CONTINUES TO SERVE ROCK HILL

(By Haney Howell)

December 1944 was a time to dust off dreams. Allied forces were pushing at the Germans from both sides, the Normandy invasion a success. The Japanese were retreating toward the home islands in the Pacific, setting the stage for their final push. People could again afford to pursue their dreams, to think of a life without war.

In the Carolinas, another delayed dream came true. WRHI Radio in Rock Hill, South Carolina, broadcast for the first time, becoming the ninth station in the state and one of the first 600 in the nation.

Few stations signed on in the United States during the war, first because of a freeze on building permits then restrictions on equipment purchases.

WRHI made it on the air despite overwhelming odds, wartime restriction and one of the dreamer's deaths at Normandy. The 250-watt signal on 1340 was as much a bureaucratic miracle as a technological one. The story of WRHI is also the story of one strong-willed individual with a dream of community service. While the forces of war delayed plans for radio in Rock Hill, the efforts of this man brought it to reality. James S. "Jim" Beaty, Jr., was a young broadcast engineer who believed in community broadcasting. He felt that Rock Hill needed more than a newspaper and regional broadcast stations. He was a sick child, almost dying of pneumonia in the second grade. He quickly ruled out physical activities and searched for areas he could conquer with his mind. He witnessed the phenomenal growth of radio during the 30s, listening to stations across the nation late into the night. "I was interested in radio since the time I was old enough to recognize a radio crystal set."

He started in radio as an amateur, building receivers and transmitters from scratch. An aunt promised him a kit radio while in high school if he made A's. Not only did he receive the kit, he located a man who was an expert builder to teach him. Friends were amazed at his skills with building electrical circuits and other detailed work. Beaty overcame the slight shaking of Parkinson's Disease and became a master builder. However, he avoided work with high voltage and high gage wires, fearful that he'd have an accident.

Beaty grew up in Greenville, South Carolina, while part of the family remained in Rock Hill. He attended Clemson University for one year in the mid 1930s before his Parkinson's Disease and the Depression forced him to drop out. He loved electronics courses and asked more questions of his professors than most. His health would play a major role in the history of the station, forcing him to stay behind during World War II.

He soon turned his skills to broadcast engineering, building and maintaining equipment for stations. His first job was at WMRG

in Greenville, and he vividly remembered that job interview 50 years later. "I walked into that station—a combination transmitter and studio building—and there was this fellow leaning on the carpet putting a mike receptacle in, and I asked him, 'How about a job?' and he said, 'What field? Announcing or engineering?' I said engineering, and he said, 'Hand me that pair of pliers over there and get on the other end of this wire.'"

Beaty learned the basics of putting a station on the air. When the Greenville station changed management, he followed the man who originally hired him to Burlington, North Carolina. That is where he spent most of the war, and pulled together his hometown radio station. As he gained experience, he planned for a station of his own. He gained another supporter when he married Anne in the late 30s.

Rock Hill was covered by WBT and other regional stations. What Beaty sought was a voice for his own community, a station that represented the people of Rock Hill and South Carolina. While only 25 miles separated Rock Hill from Charlotte, North Carolina, those miles and a state line created a major gulf.

In the early 1940s, Beaty convinced his older brother, William, that a radio station was both needed and wanted in this textile mill and farming community south of Charlotte. No county in the upper tier of South Carolina had a station and the Beatys did not feel that the local newspaper fulfilled the need for more instant news and live local entertainment.

The brothers approached Ernest Carroll, a local soft drink distributor and a founding member of Rock Hill National Bank. His son, Ernest Carroll, Jr., had an intense interest in theater and performing. The elder Carroll thought the radio station would give his son a challenge, and he also agreed with the Beaty's for the need for a station in Rock Hill. Carroll put up \$10,000 in seed money, and offered them space in the new Rock Hill National Bank building downtown. Jim Beaty's dream was now moving forward, and as with other challenges in his life, he wasn't about to give it up.

By late 1941, plans were well underway and an application was filed with the FCC. There were others seeking to put a station in Rock Hill. It was the largest of a number of small to mid-sized towns which dotted the Carolina Piedmont. A large part of the economy was based on textiles and cotton. It was a town dominated by a handful of powerful people, and Ernest Carroll was one. Jim and Bill Beaty's father, Dr. J.S. Beaty, was a local physician who rapidly established himself in the community. Their reputation and Carroll's financial backing greatly influenced the Federal Communications Commission. Jim Beaty memorized the rules and regulations, closely monitoring the application each step of the process. It seemed only a matter of time. Then came the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The application was frozen and the lives of the dreamers changed. Bill Beaty became an Army officer, serving in the Pacific. Ernest Carroll, Sr., became a Marine officer, and his son later entered the Army. Only Jim Beaty, with his physical deferment, was left to tend the dream.

Jim Beaty correctly guessed that a license might be granted long before the freeze was lifted on equipment. Commercial and even amateur production was taken over for military and war related communications. Amateurs were off the air, and many basic parts were in short supply. It was "somewhat like the used car business. There's plenty of used equipment, and I started making friends with different stations and with the chief engineers and finding the surplus equipment."

Beaty started collecting spares from various stations, putting together the needed

pieces for a transmitter. He purchased metal trunks from the YMCA to use as cabinets. A used tower found in Roanoke, Virginia, wound up stored in sections in his mother's back yard. Ernest Carroll, Sr. kept up his interest from afar, providing Jim Beaty with a large room in his home to store the needed equipment. Ernest Carroll has no doubts about how the station got on the air. "The reason we were able to get on the air was that Jim shopped around everywhere he could find pieces and parts and he got lockers from the YMCA, old lockers, and he built the equipment into those lockers . . . That's the way we got on the air. There were several groups . . . at least two that I know of . . . who were planning on attempting to put a radio station in Rock Hill, and planned and talked about it for several years, but they couldn't . . . they didn't have Jim Beaty . . . they would have to buy new equipment, so they were stalled while we went ahead . . . and Jim got it on the air."

Bill Beaty remembered the first time well. "Jim . . . a first class engineer . . . who knew everything about building and maintaining equipment, started assembling parts for a radio station wherever he could find them. All the stations have certain parts, duplicates so to speak, and he was able to find a lot of pieces of equipment, which he was able to buy. He built the first transmitter from scratch. It was not a commercially built transmitter."

Others watched the process with amazement. "Jim Beaty, who was great at this sort of thing, put the thing together with haywire and whatever he could find, and got it on the air . . ."

By mid-1943, some of the restrictions on licenses were lifted by the FCC. Jim Beaty pushed the paperwork and continued gathering needed equipment and parts. His application won out over the others, and on August 2, 1944, Beaty received a construction permit. It specified direct crystal control on 1340 kilocycles, 250 watts output with two RCA 805s in the modulator for high-level modulation. The antenna would be 177 feet tall with 120 copper wire radials buried in the ground. "That was when the FCC ruled that anyone who had the equipment or could get it and could show cause for the need for a station . . . Rock Hill didn't have a radio station and there wasn't one in the Fifth Congressional District."

The FCC regulation on the types and quality of equipment used at broadcast stations was, and continues to be, strict. Not only did Jim Beaty construct the first transmitter from spare parts, it passed muster with the field inspector as well. The original control room console was constructed in a steel YMCA trunk, and early announcer Buddy Fields remembers having to give the board "a kick from time to time" to free up the relays.

Jim Beaty located and purchased a lot for the tower and transmitter, and Ernest Carroll sent a couple of hands from his family farm to Rock Hill with a mule to plow the ground and lay the radials for the tower.

The source of the wire for the tower radials is still a mystery. Copper was in very short supply, and it's thought that the ground radials Beaty was forced to use have a high steel content (they are still in use). Whatever the source and composition, the wire arrived by train and was taken to the transmitter site in a mule-drawn wagon.

Choosing the call was left up to Jim Beaty. He later told Carroll that he wanted Rock Hill reflected in the letters, and said that the "I" on the end was simply available at the time. His choice was good. The station still uses the same call.

While Jim Beaty moved toward the fulfillment of his life goal, fate stepped in and

shook the original group to the core. Ernest Carroll, Jr. died in combat during the invasion of Europe. His father was serving in the Marines in the Pacific, and was sent home and eventually discharged following the death of his son. Bill Beatty was in the Philippines, fighting not only the enemy but tropical diseases which would plague him for the remainder of his life. He would not join the station until 1946.

Jim Beatty said that the next six months seemed like an eternity. "It was slow. First we had to get a building . . . we had to get a fellow to modify the building to house the transmitter." Once the station was transmitting, it was time to build a staff. Jim Beatty brought in Al Drew from Roanoke Rapids, Virginia, to help him set up the station and train the announcing staff.

First hired was Bob Carroll, a local high school student and assistant manager of the local theater who had singing experience. One of his teachers contacted Drew, who auditioned Carroll and gave him the job. Carroll's only previous radio experience was singing with the Winthrop College choir as a boy soprano on WSOC during the late 1930s.

Jim Beatty was concerned about more than just getting a signal on the air. Before the official sign on, the station ran numerous test programs from midnight until 6 a.m. to test the equipment and more. "We ran full occupational capacity, we ran 15 minute shows, 30 minute shows, the widest diversity you could think of, everything from disc jockey shows to religious shows to interview shows, anything you could think of to give us the background experience before we went on the air." Carroll felt that Al Drew was a key element to the success of the basics of good radio broadcasting.

Despite the death of his son, Ernest Carroll continued to help with the station. "When I got back and had not been discharged from the Marine Corps, I would drive up here from Beaufort—Paris Island—and for several months I kept listening when I'd come up . . . I knew what the frequency was going to be and hoping to hear it on the air. Actually, it was several months after I got up here (after my discharge) before we signed on." If his son could not be a part of the station, at least Ernest Carroll could see his son's dream come true.

December 14, 1944 was a bitter cold day. The staff arrived by 5 a.m. and awaited the 5:30 a.m. sign on. Al Drew asked Bob Carroll if he'd like to sign the station on for the first time. "I was so thrilled. He was so gracious to do that, to have a young greenhorn come in and sign the station on was just prodigious. When Al signaled me, I threw the switch and said, this is WRHI in Rock Hill, South Carolina, 1340 on your radio dial, signing on for the first time."

The staff understood that they were making history, but they also kept in mind the times. "It was a very poignant sign on, because at that time there were still troops all over the world, and we were telling the listening population that we were remembering the men that were fighting on foreign shores all over the world, and wishing the best for them, and that the war would soon be over and things would come back to normal."

At sign on, Jim Beatty was at the transmitter, and in the control room that morning was Al Drew, Fred Lowery, and Bob Carroll. As soon as they signed on, they started their normal schedule.

Ernest Carroll remembered the first day of broadcasting. "I remembered the dedication ceremony quite well. We had special programs . . . had a good friend of mine from Fort Mill who was an expert pianist, and he played 'Danny Boy' for me. The station was dedicated to the boys who had lost their lives in the Second World War. That was the

theme of it. Of course to me, that was really important. We got a lot of comment, publicity, and a good many people were kind enough to complement me on my dedication address . . . which I made over there and dedicated the station . . . The war was fresh then, you know . . . to those loss of lives. We had a good many here in Rock Hill who lost their lives in the Second World War.

"You know how wars are, like the little boy sliding down the roof and saying, 'God, don't let me say it, don't let me fall . . .'" People are very much that way, you know . . . they forget very quickly and for several years now . . . they don't believe George Washington slept here and all that kind of thing, then when the war comes against the military people are very prominent . . . right now they are held almost in contempt."

When the station signed on, WRHI was independent, and filling the air time "ran us ragged". Later the station joined the Mutual Network before switching to CBS and finally ABC. Most of the programming was live and local, since transportation was expensive and rare. Most important were the early morning programs, focused on the listeners in the then predominately agricultural and textile community.

"It was a wonderful proving ground for a young man starting in radio, because you did get such a wide diversity of programs. You had to learn to do a little bit of everything."

Fifty years later, WRHI continues to serve the community. In an age of AM stations loosing focus and going under, the current ownership took a hard look at Jim Beatty's original dream and realized that he was right. WRHI has remained a station that focuses on Rock Hill and serves the community. He understood his home town then, and made certain that the staff understood as well.

Bob Carroll spent his career in broadcasting, both radio and television. Yet one of the things he learned at WRHI stayed with him. Jim Beatty told him, never underestimate your audience. This is really true, and I think today that too many people do that.

Jim Beatty remained involved with WRHI until it was sold in the mid 1970s. Brother Bill returned from the war and handled the business side of the operation. Ernest Carroll and his wife, Virginia, sold their interest in 1947 to Harper Gault, a local newspaper writer. Years later, Carroll still regrets selling out, and considers his involvement with establishing WRHI as one of his significant achievements in a life filled with success in business.

While WRHI ranks as a pioneer broadcaster, it represents more than just another radio station. It is the fulfillment of one man's dreams and a community's needs. The technology and programming have changed, but the basic thrust of serving the community has not. What made WRHI a success in 1944 continues to carry the station into its second half-century.

THE TRAGEDY OF LIBYAN CHILDREN INFECTED BY HIV/AIDS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 2004

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, nearly six years ago 427 Libyan children were reported infected with the human immunodeficiency virus HIV in the al-Fatih Hospital in Benghazi, and more than 10 percent of these children have subsequently died. This is a tragedy of immense proportions.

Of course, this situation is best known in the context of the outrageous case that was brought against five Bulgarian nurses and a Palestinian doctor, who were falsely accused of infecting these children. These six individuals have now been convicted and sentenced to death, and on many occasions I and others of our colleagues have spoken out against this verdict and urged Libyan leaders to overturn this miscarriage of justice.

On this occasion, however, Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my deepest condolences to the Libyan families whose children have died from AIDS as a result of being inadvertently infected by HIV. I would also like to offer my deep and heart-felt sympathy to the families of those children who continue to suffer from HIV/AIDS. The most expert, objective investigation suggests that the cause of this human tragedy was sloppy hospital procedure, but my purpose here is not to assign blame but to shed tears.

Mr. Speaker, we must be able to separate our deep unhappiness about the verdict against the five nurses and one doctor from our deep sadness over the horrendous tragedy that befell these Libyan children. The lives of these children and their families have been changed irrevocably by this tragedy. Not the least aspect of this horror is the resulting social ostracism incurred in a highly traditional society. For example, many of these children have been forced to drop out of school because of local ignorance about the HIV virus.

In this regard, I want to commend the U.S. Liaison Office, USLO, in Tripoli and Chief of Mission Greg Bery for giving thoughtful attention to this issue. For example, USLO has brought leading AIDS authorities to Benghazi from the United States to advise the Libyans on AIDS treatment and related issues.

We must remain committed to helping win the freedom of the five nurses and one doctor who have been unfairly charged and punished for a crime they did not commit. But at the same time we must keep in mind and in our hearts the children and their families who have unfairly suffered this tragic fate which they did not deserve. I support the efforts of the USLO in Tripoli to ameliorate their pain and heal them, and I intend to work with the Administration to explore means to redouble those efforts in the weeks and months ahead.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO KAY WILLIAMS

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 2004

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to mourn the passing of Kay Williams from Glenwood Springs, Colorado. Kay recently passed away at the age of ninety this past Monday. She was known for her strong, independent will, unique sense of humor and avid enthusiasm for sports. As her family and friends mourn this loss, I believe it is appropriate to remember Kay and pay tribute to her memory before this body of Congress and Nation today.

Kay was born in Ontario, Canada, and educated in Windsor, Toronto and Florence, Italy. Her family often spent the winter months of the year in Naples, Florida, fishing for mangrove snapper, grouper and pompano. During